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## HESPEROCIMEX COLORADENSIS LIST IN OREGON

(Hemiptera: Cimicidae)

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The junior author collected a series of *Hesperocimex coloradensis* List from an abandoned woodpecker nest at Prairie City, Grant County, Oregon, on April 25, 1959. This nest was in a fallen poplar tree and would have been approximately 25 feet

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from the ground. It was filled with dry blades of grass and contained in the neighborhood of 300 immature and adult bugs. These specimens agreed in all respects with the original description with the following exceptions: total length varied from 3.8–4.3 mm. as opposed to 3.3–3.8 mm; total width varied from 2.45–2.9 mm. as opposed to 2.1–2.6 mm. (the latter measurements in both cases were those cited in the original description); metasternum almost truncate posteriorly, lightly sinuate medially; anterior margin of pronotum almost straight. The differences in measurements may be attributed to the fact that the specimens were collected into alcohol and became somewhat distended. All other measurements of the various portions of the body less susceptible to expansion agreed with the original description in every way.

List (1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 38:104), proposed a new genus, *Hesperocimex*, at the same time as he described *coloradensis* (*loc. cit.*, 104), to contain this new species. *Hesperocimex* may be distinguished from other cimicids occurring in the Pacific Northwest by the short beak (not reaching beyond the front coxae); triangular metasternum; rounded posterior margin of the scutellum and the non-reflexed lateral margin of the pronotum. *H. coloradensis* is generally considered a rare species, known previously from Colorado, Nebraska, California and Mexico. It is associated with the Purple Martin.

Prairie City is located in east-central Oregon in the southwestern foothills of the Blue Mountains at an elevation of 3,546 feet. This area contains certain elements of the Rocky Mountain fauna that extend in a southwesterly direction along the tops of the Wallowa and Blue Mountains. This species should be recovered from other localities within the state of Oregon.

The discovery of this species of cimicid brings the total to four species known to occur in Oregon; *Cimex lectularius* Linnaeus, fairly common throughout the state; *Cimex pilosellus* (Horvath) on *Myotis*, known from only three localities in the state but concentrated collecting should prove it to be common wherever bats occur; *Oeciacus vicarius* Horvath, associated with swallows from several localities in the state, also should be rather widely distributed; and *Hesperocimex coloradensis* List. Close attention to cimicids occurring with bats and birds may disclose additional species for this region.